



BUILDING A FUTURE



2023 Annual Report

Helping Kansas families
Supporting Kansas businesses
Advancing economic
prosperity

Building a Future 2023 Annual Report



Regents,

I am pleased to present the third annual report on *Building a Future*. The work of the Board and our system is grounded in the priorities set forth in *Building a Future*. For the third year in a row, our annual Board goals and our appropriations request were developed to support improved access, affordability and success for families, a robust talent pipeline and innovation for businesses, and economic prosperity in our state.

Governor Kelly and the Kansas Legislature have been great partners with us in this endeavor. They share our vision of higher education as an engine of economic development and provided support for many of our most important initiatives last year including need-based student financial aid, facilities renewal and student success initiatives. I look forward to continuing that strong partnership with them this year and into the future.

The Board's adoption of a systemwide general education package is an enormous step towards improving affordability and access. This new framework will allow students to begin their academic careers at any institution in our system and have a clear path to completing their general education requirements, transferring and graduating on-time. Our next steps are to enhance specific program articulation, beginning with programs that are essential to a robust talent pipeline.

The universities are in the process of implementing their National Institute for Student Success playbooks. Through initiatives such as centralized, professional advising, guided pathways, meta-majors and targeted financial aid, they will be able to close the opportunity gaps for historically underserved Kansans.

In addition, our system is proving its value as a partner in the economic expansion of Kansas. Kansas colleges and universities have stepped up to help attract companies to the state including Scorpion and Panasonic. As a result, we are well on our way to meeting our 10-year goal of bringing more than 10,000 direct jobs and \$6 billion in investment to the state.

I would like to thank the Board's Data, Research and Planning team for their efforts in compiling this report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Blake Flanders". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Blake Flanders
President and CEO, Kansas Board of Regents

Helping Kansas Families

Affordability

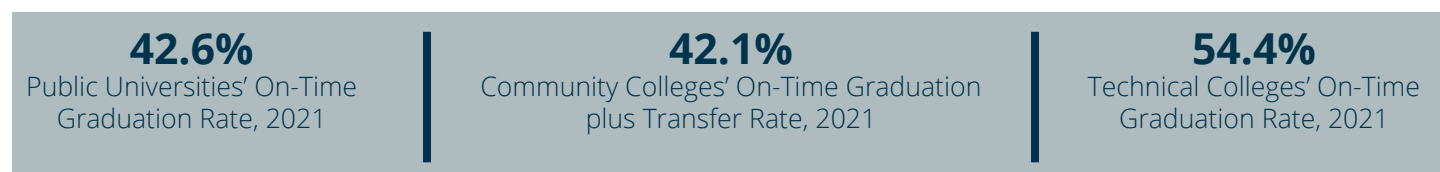
Building a Future's first area of focus is affordability for students and families. Keeping higher education affordable is essential to ensuring Kansans can obtain education beyond high school and earn the skills they need to build rewarding careers and earn family sustaining wages.

Building a Future tracks several metrics to measure affordability, including the percentage of students who graduate on-time, student loan default rates, the number of students taking 30 credit hours per year and retention rates.

1.1 Dashboard Metric: On-Time Graduation

On-time graduation is one of the most effective methods of reducing the cost of attendance at a college or university. Every additional year spent earning a degree or certificate is an extra year of paying tuition, fees and other associated costs. For many students, it is also an additional year of not earning full-time wages.

On-time graduation is defined as earning a bachelor's degree within four years from a university and an associate degree or certificate within two years from a community college or technical college. Because the mission of community colleges includes preparing students to transfer to four-year institutions, the community college on-time graduation rate metric is defined as the number of students who earn a degree or certificate within two years plus the number of students who transfer to a four-year institution.



State universities have improved their on-time graduation rates by 9.7 percentage points in the past five years. Community colleges have also increased the percentage of students graduating on-time or transferring in the past five years, up 6.5 percentage points. The on-time graduation rate for technical colleges has increased since 2016 by 0.7 percentage points.

Public University On-Time Graduation Rate

| Institution | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Five-year Percentage Point Change |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Emporia State University | 25.6% | 29.0% | 26.4% | 32.0% | 36.0% | 38.8% | 13.2 |
| Fort Hays State University | 21.1% | 22.8% | 25.2% | 29.3% | 31.1% | 31.9% | 10.9 |
| Kansas State University | 33.9% | 36.8% | 40.0% | 41.4% | 46.7% | 46.8% | 12.9 |
| Pittsburg State University | 28.1% | 30.6% | 35.1% | 32.2% | 35.7% | 35.7% | 7.6 |
| University of Kansas | 45.2% | 45.8% | 44.5% | 48.2% | 51.4% | 51.4% | 6.1 |
| Wichita State University | 21.0% | 22.7% | 25.2% | 24.7% | 31.7% | 31.1% | 10.1 |
| Total | 34.1% | 36.1% | 37.3% | 39.6% | 43.7% | 43.8% | 9.7 |
| Washburn University | 17.1% | 16.6% | 21.5% | 26.1% | 26.3% | 25.8% | 8.7 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS Academic Year Collection, KHEDS Fall Census Collection

Community College On-Time Graduation plus Transfer Rate

| Institution | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Five-year Percent- age Point Change |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| Allen Community College | 28.8% | 27.7% | 32.6% | 40.5% | 53.1% | 47.8% | 19.0 |
| Barton Community College | 45.5% | 52.7% | 44.4% | 47.8% | 50.6% | 50.3% | 4.8 |
| Butler Community College | 28.4% | 28.3% | 30.2% | 30.2% | 33.9% | 33.1% | 4.8 |
| Cloud County Community College | 39.9% | 45.7% | 48.7% | 55.2% | 52.8% | 56.7% | 16.9 |
| Coffeyville Community College | 48.4% | 52.2% | 56.3% | 51.8% | 51.1% | 54.8% | 6.4 |
| Colby Community College | 51.4% | 56.9% | 41.1% | 54.1% | 46.7% | 56.2% | 4.7 |
| Cowley Community College | 30.6% | 35.8% | 37.9% | 40.5% | 34.8% | 45.4% | 14.8 |
| Dodge City Community College | 36.0% | 43.5% | 48.1% | 42.1% | 50.2% | 45.6% | 9.6 |
| Fort Scott Community College | 39.7% | 45.9% | 34.5% | 43.6% | 41.2% | 44.6% | 4.9 |
| Garden City Community College | 41.2% | 45.1% | 45.4% | 42.1% | 43.1% | 34.3% | -7.0 |
| Highland Community College | 47.3% | 46.0% | 48.7% | 53.0% | 43.2% | 49.4% | 2.1 |
| Hutchinson Community College | 34.9% | 36.7% | 38.0% | 40.3% | 47.8% | 48.5% | 13.6 |
| Independence Community College | 40.7% | 42.3% | 37.3% | 48.7% | 43.6% | 47.7% | 7.0 |
| Johnson County Community College | 25.0% | 28.6% | 26.4% | 27.5% | 29.1% | 31.0% | 6.0 |
| Kansas City Kansas Community College | 27.3% | 33.4% | 29.6% | 36.0% | 36.0% | 33.9% | 6.5 |
| Labette Community College | 39.3% | 33.2% | 42.0% | 37.1% | 39.2% | 39.3% | 0.0 |
| Neosho County Community College | 42.5% | 42.3% | 44.4% | 47.3% | 48.5% | 44.4% | 1.9 |
| Pratt Community College | 48.1% | 52.2% | 49.0% | 50.0% | 54.0% | 53.5% | 5.4 |
| Seward County Community College | 43.1% | 44.9% | 44.0% | 46.2% | 44.9% | 45.6% | 2.5 |
| Total | 35.6% | 38.9% | 37.9% | 40.1% | 41.2% | 42.1% | 6.5 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS Academic Year Collection, KHEDS Fall Census Collection, National Student Clearinghouse

Technical College On-Time Graduation Rate

| Institution | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Five-year Percent- age Point Change |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| Flint Hills Technical College | 55.5% | 71.1% | 62.0% | 69.7% | 72.5% | 70.0% | 14.5 |
| Manhattan Area Technical College | 46.1% | 34.4% | 37.3% | 34.8% | 34.4% | 36.5% | -9.5 |
| North Central Kansas Technical College | 63.0% | 66.0% | 68.8% | 71.0% | 61.4% | 66.0% | 3.0 |
| Northwest Kansas Technical College | 54.2% | 49.5% | 63.9% | 48.6% | 61.6% | 58.7% | 4.5 |
| Salina Area Technical College | 75.0% | 69.0% | 73.8% | 65.9% | 67.5% | 57.9% | -17.1 |
| Washburn Institute of Technology | 58.6% | 60.6% | 55.4% | 55.6% | 55.3% | 65.8% | 7.2 |
| Wichita State University- Campus of Applied Sciences and Technology | 29.0% | 31.6% | 39.6% | 50.7% | 42.0% | 40.3% | 11.3 |
| Total | 53.7% | 54.9% | 56.2% | 56.6% | 55.2% | 54.4% | 0.7 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS Academic Year Collection, KHEDS Fall Census Collection

1.2 Dashboard Metric: Student Loan Default Rate

During the strategic planning process for *Building a Future*, the Board met with high school students and parents across Kansas to ask them how the higher education system could better serve their families. Affordability was the primary concern, and student loans were frequently mentioned as an obstacle for families. In addition, student loans are often at the center of national conversations about the affordability of higher education.

1.4%

Student Loan Default Rate at State Universities in Fiscal Year 2019

3.4%

Student Loan Default Rate at Public Two Year Colleges in Fiscal Year 2019

Source: U.S. Department of Education

Public University Student Loan Default Rate Compared to Peers

In response to the COVID-19 emergency, on March 13, 2020, the federal government issued a moratorium on student loan repayments. As a result, students' repayments were paused. The moratorium was extended multiple times. Therefore, the data for 2018 remains in place as the best baseline for student loan default rates. Any subsequent years are not statistically significant and do not provide an accurate picture of student loan default rates.

| University Default Rates Among Peers and Aspirational Peers, FY 2019 | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|--------------------|
| | Default Rate | Peers | Aspirational Peers |
| Emporia State University | 1.3% | 1.9% | 1.6% |
| Fort Hays State University | 1.8% | 2.2% | 1.9% |
| Kansas State University | 0.9% | 0.9% | 1.2% |
| Pittsburg State University | 1.9% | 2.3% | 1.3% |
| University of Kansas | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.0% |
| Wichita State University | 1.6% | 1.9% | 1.6% |
| Washburn University | 1.9% | 1.5% | * |

Source: U.S. Department of Education

*Data not available

Community and Technical College Student Loan Default Rates by State

Graduates from public two-year colleges in Kansas had comparable default rates in 2019 to graduates from public community and technical colleges in other states in the region.

| Community and Technical College Default Rates by State, FY 2019 | |
|---|--------------|
| State | Default Rate |
| Kansas | 3.4% |
| Colorado | 3.3% |
| Missouri | 2.4% |
| Nebraska | 1.6% |
| Oklahoma | 2.1% |
| Texas | 3.1% |

Source: U.S. Department of Education

1.3 Progress Metric: Students Taking 30 Credit Hours per Year

Students must generally take 30 credit hours per year in order to graduate on time. Part-time students (those taking less than 24 credit hours per year) and students who are concurrently or dual enrolled in high school are excluded from this calculation.

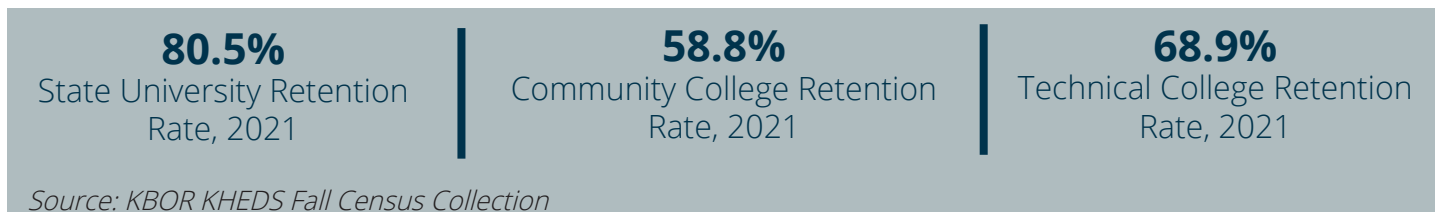
| Sector | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| State Universities | 53.4% | 54.5% | 55.8% | 55.9% | 55.4% | 56.0% | 53.5% |
| Municipal University | 39.8% | 39.1% | 42.8% | 43.8% | 43.7% | 45.4% | 42.8% |
| Community Colleges | 51.4% | 50.8% | 51.3% | 50.8% | 51.2% | 50.8% | 49.8% |
| Technical Colleges | 61.3% | 61.2% | 62.1% | 59.8% | 60.9% | 61.2% | 61.7% |
| Total | 52.6% | 53.1% | 54.3% | 54.2% | 54.1% | 54.5% | 54.5% |

Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

1.4 Progress Metric: Retention Rates

Retention rates provide a progress metric for graduation rates and student loan default rates.

In 2021, state universities retained 80.5 percent of first-time, full-time degree seeking students from their first to second year, an increase of 0.6 percentage points when compared to the same rate for 2016. Community colleges retained 58.8 percent of first-time, full-time degree or certificate seeking students, the same rate as five years prior. Technical colleges retained 68.9 percent of first-time, full-time degree or certificate seeking students, an increase of 4.0 percentage points since 2016.



Source: KBOR KHEDS Fall Census Collection

For more information about retention rates, please visit kansasregents.org/BuildingaFuture.

Promising Practices To Improve Affordability

in 2022, the Board adopted a systemwide General Education package. This initiative will facilitate on-time graduation by ensuring that students have a clear course to begin their academic careers at a any institution in the system, complete their general education requirements and have those general education requirements fulfilled at any other institution in the system. This will help students transfer from two-year colleges to a four year institution and earn a bachelor's degree in four years.

In addition, the Board worked in partnership with the Governor and Legislature to significantly increase the amount of need-based student financial aid available to Kansas postsecondary students. The Board is once again working to increase this funding in 2023.

The Board is currently beginning the development of math pathways, which will further support the ability of students to graduate on-time. The Regents are also working to develop a statewide transfer associate degree in pre-education to make that degree path as affordable to students as possible.

Access

2.1 Dashboard Metric: Enrollment Gaps for Underserved Students

As Kansas becomes an increasingly diverse state, it is more imperative than ever for the public higher education system to serve traditionally underrepresented student populations. These students include students of color in addition to low-income and rural students.

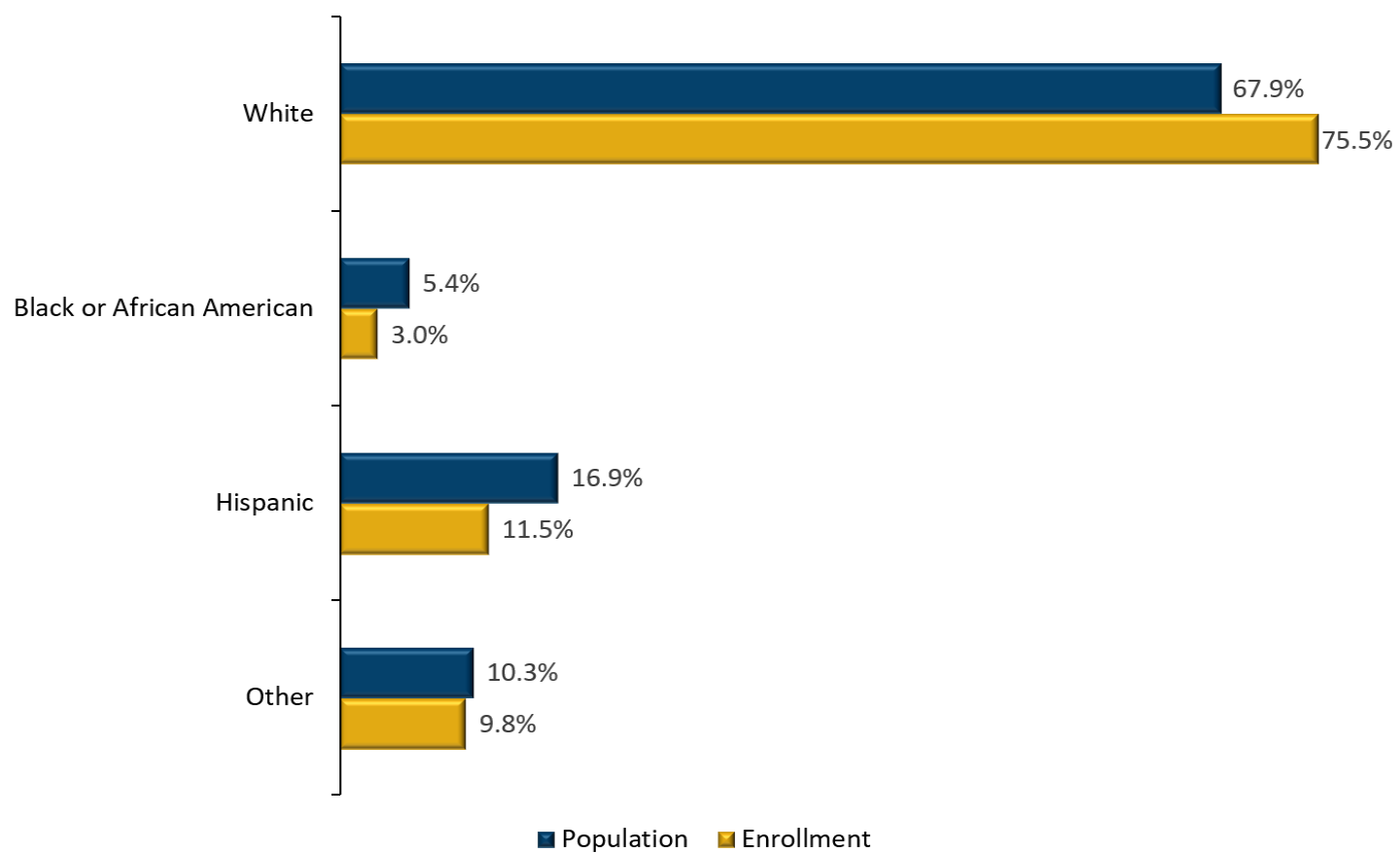
This metric compares the race and ethnicity of the Kansas population 18-24 years old with the percentage of 18-24 year old resident students enrolled at public universities in the state.

5.4 Percentage Point Gap
Between the Kansas Hispanic population and Kansas resident Hispanic students at public universities, 2022

2.4 Percentage Point Gap
Between the Kansas African American population and Kansas resident African American students at public universities, 2022

The gap in enrollment increased by 0.4 percentage points for Hispanic students from 2021 to 2022 and decreased by 1.0 percentage points for African American students.

Comparison of Kansas Population to Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity for Resident Students Enrolled in Kansas Public Universities



Sources: KHEDS AY Data Collection, American Community Population and Housing Survey
Kansas population in calendar year 2021, enrollment in AY 2022

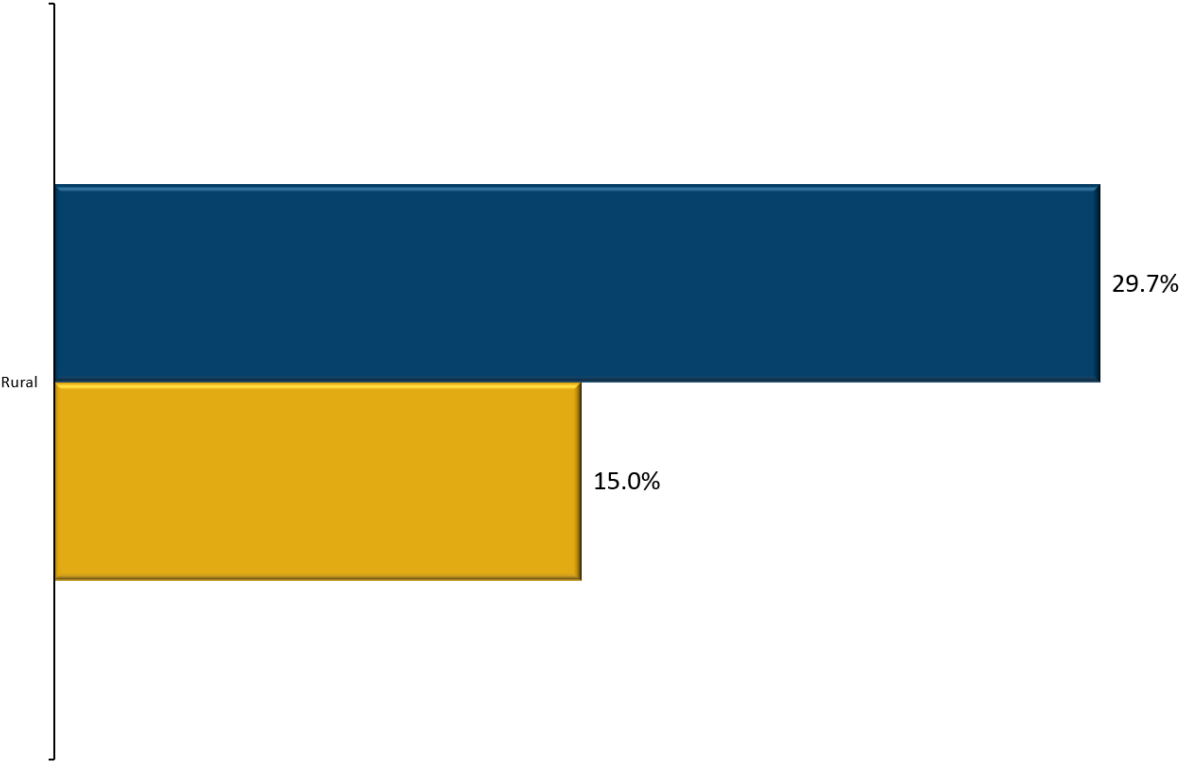
Rural Status Gap Between Four-Year University Enrollment and the Kansas Population

This metric compares the rural status of the 18-24 year old Kansas population with the percentage of 18-24 year old resident students from rural areas enrolled at public universities in the state.

The enrollment gap for rural students increased by 1.2 percentage points from 2021 to 2022.

14.7 Percentage Point Gap
Between the Kansas rural population and Kansas resident rural students at public universities,
2022

Comparison of Kansas Population to Enrollment by Rural Areas
for Resident Students Enrolled in Public Universities



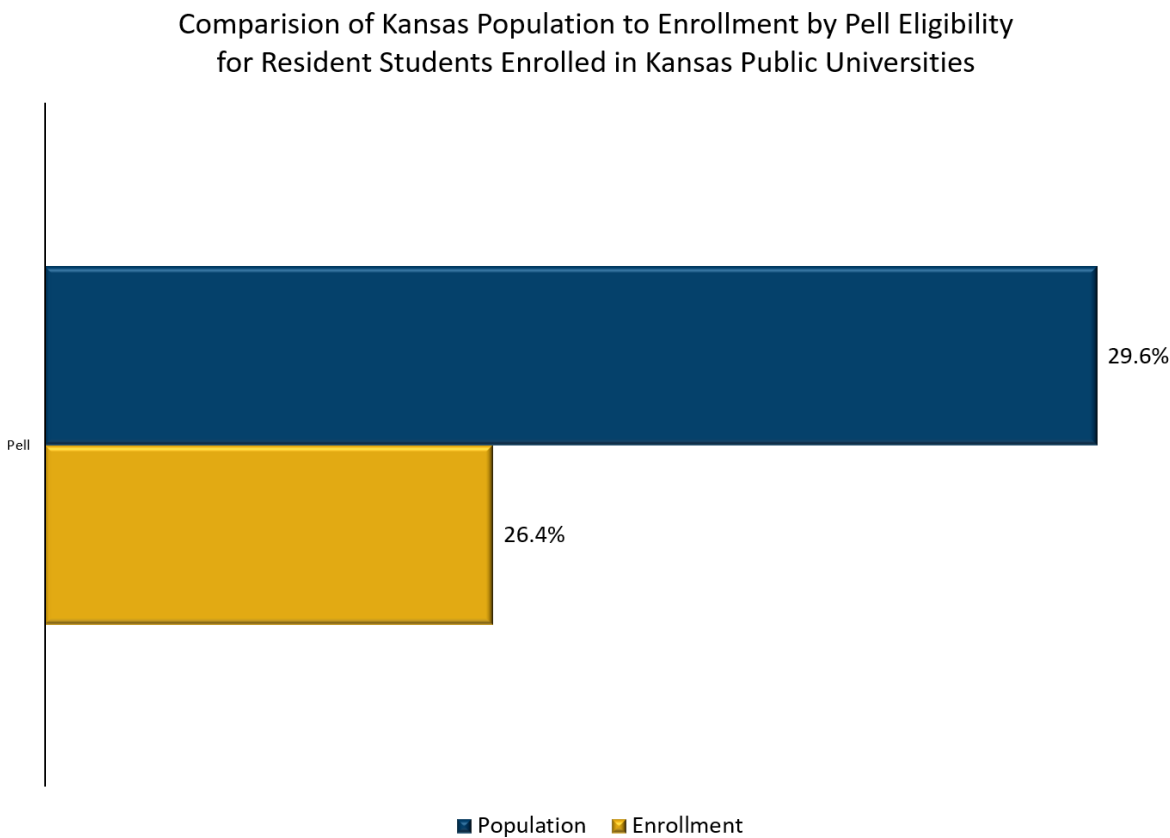
Source: KHEDS AY Data Collection, American Community Population and Housing Survey, Kansas population in calendar year 2021, enrollment in AY 2022

Pell Eligibility Gap Between Four-Year University Enrollment and the Kansas Population

This metric compares the Pell-eligibility status of the Kansas population 18-24 years old with the percentage of 18-24 year old resident students enrolled at public universities in the state who received a Pell grant.

The enrollment gap for Pell-eligible students decreased by 2.0 percentage points from 2021 to 2022.

3.2 Percentage Point Gap
Between the Kansas Pell-eligible population and Kansas Pell-eligible students at public universities, 2022



Source: KHEDS AY Data Collection, American Community Population and Housing Survey, Kansas population in calendar year 2021, enrollment in AY 2022

For more information on enrollment and enrollment gaps, please visit kansasregents.org/BuildingaFuture.

2.2 Dashboard Metric: College-Going Rate

During the past decade, the percentage of Kansas high school graduates who choose to attend a public postsecondary institution in the state has been steadily declining. While the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated this trend, the going rate and enrollments began to decline years before the pandemic.

The percentage of high school graduates entering Kansas public postsecondary institutions within one year of graduation in 2021 was 43.7, down 8.9 percentage points in five years. The college going rate has declined for seven consecutive years.

| High School Graduation Year | High School Graduates | Entering Postsecondary One Year after Graduation |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 2011 | 31,708 | 55.3% |
| 2012 | 32,110 | 54.9% |
| 2013 | 32,208 | 54.0% |
| 2014 | 31,846 | 55.2% |
| 2015 | 31,291 | 54.1% |
| 2016 | 32,389 | 52.6% |
| 2017 | 32,890 | 50.4% |
| 2018 | 33,456 | 49.3% |
| 2019 | 33,585 | 48.6% |
| 2020 | 33,582 | 44.8% |
| 2021 | 33,766 | 43.7% |

Source: P20 Data System and KHEDS Academic Year Collection

Definitions: Percentage of Kansas High School Graduates entering Kansas Public Post Secondary as degree seeking, during the first year following High School Graduation, 4-Year Adjusted Cohort.

Promising Practices To Improve Access

The General Education package adopted by the Board improves access by giving students many different convenient entry points to higher education. The package means that students can begin pursuing a bachelor's degree at either a two-year institution or a four-year and have a clear set of requirements that will count across the system.

In 2022, the Regents partnered with the Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE) to increase the number of students completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), a key first step for many students in applying to college. As a result of this effort, the Kansas State Board of Education made the completion of the FAFSA a high school graduation requirement. This is a practice that has been successfully implemented in many other states as a means of enhancing access.

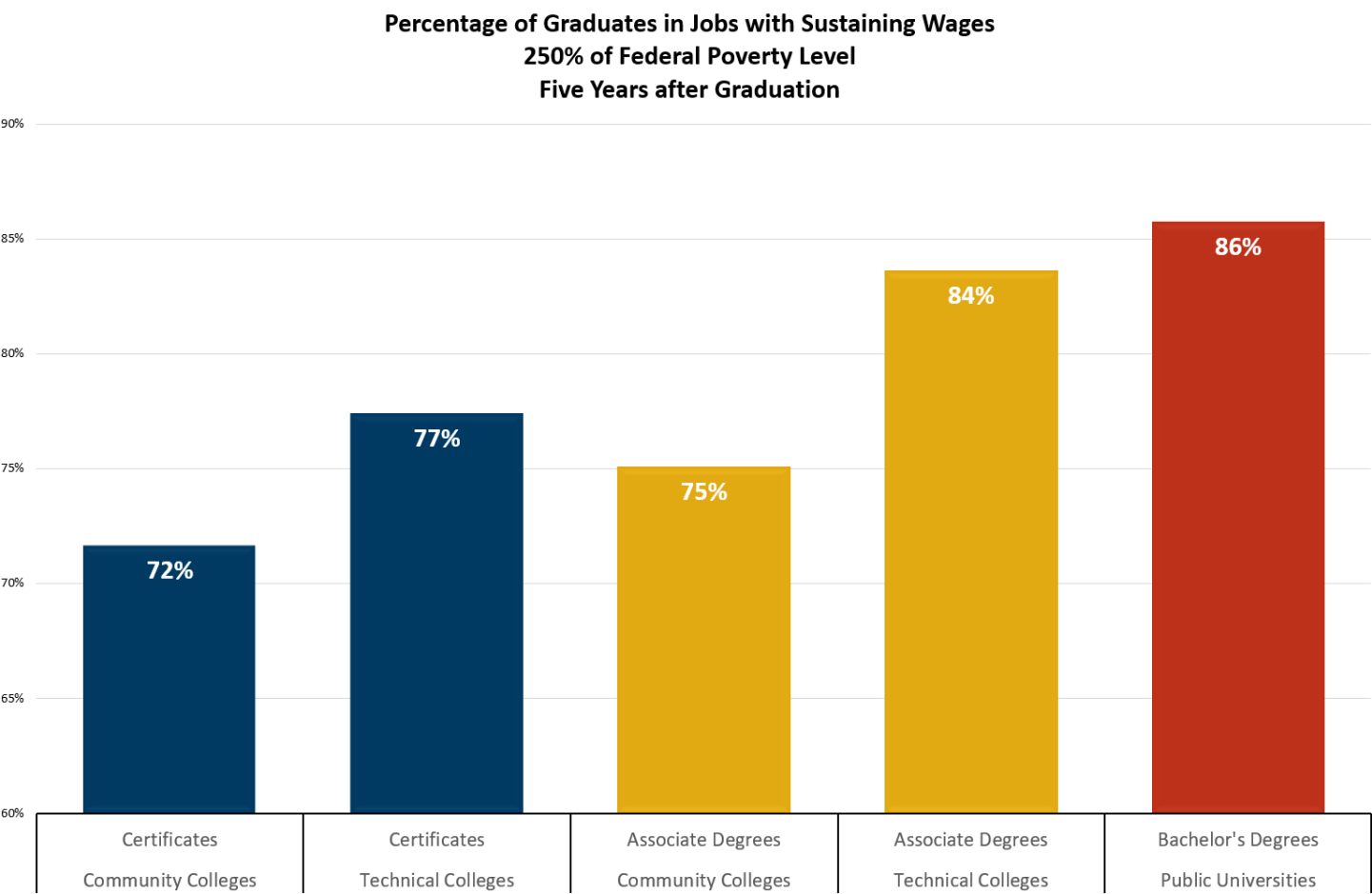
A further partnership with KSDE to improve access is an ongoing effort to initiative a model with K-12 partners that scales early college programs.

Success

3.1 Dashboard Metric: Percentage of Graduates in Jobs with Sustaining Wages

Preparing graduates for successful careers is one of the most important functions of the public higher education system. While the definition of a rewarding career will differ for every graduate, most will require at least a minimum level of income that allows them to support themselves and their families. *Building a Future* sets this benchmark at 250 percent of the federal poverty level, meaning that a graduate must earn at least \$33,975 to be in a job with a sustaining wage.

Five years after graduation, 86 percent of bachelor’s degree earners from public universities hold sustaining wage jobs. Eighty-four percent of associate degree earners from technical colleges and 75 percent from community colleges hold sustaining wage jobs. Seventy-seven percent of certificate earners from technical colleges and 72 percent from community colleges have a sustaining wage job five years after graduation.



Sources:
Kansas Board of Regents Academic Year Collection.
Labor Wage Records from Kansas and Missouri.

For more information on employment and wages, please visit stats.kansasregents.org or kansasregents.org/BuildingaFuture.

3.2 Dashboard Metric: Degrees and Certificates Awarded

According to the Lumina Foundation, 55.7 percent of working age adults in Kansas have some form of postsecondary credential. The Board is currently working to establish a new attainment goal for the state and the public higher education system.



In 2022, the public higher education system in Kansas awarded 42,801 credentials. This is a decrease of 0.3 percent from 2021 and an increase of 0.3 percent from 2017. State universities have increased the annual number of credentials awarded by 5.3 percent during the past five years. Community colleges have awarded 4.6 percent fewer credentials during the past five years. Technical colleges have decreased their annual number of credentials awarded by 5.4 percent during the same time.

Credentials by Type

| System | Award Type | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 1 Year Chg | 5 Year Chg |
|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|------------|
| System | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | Short-Term Certificates | 6,609 | 6,443 | 6,345 | 5,626 | 5,119 | 4,824 | -5.8% | -27.0% |
| | Certificates | 4,286 | 4,631 | 5,327 | 4,995 | 4,483 | 5,256 | 17.2% | 22.6% |
| | Associate Degrees | 9,350 | 9,765 | 10,222 | 9,594 | 9,211 | 9,153 | -0.6% | -2.1% |
| | Bachelor's Degrees | 15,366 | 15,798 | 15,901 | 16,320 | 16,347 | 15,519 | -5.1% | 1.0% |
| | Master's Degrees | 5,625 | 5,723 | 5,721 | 5,885 | 6,269 | 6,303 | 0.5% | 12.1% |
| | Doctoral Degrees | 1,458 | 1,474 | 1,492 | 1,519 | 1,507 | 1,746 | 15.9% | 19.8% |
| | Total | 42,694 | 43,834 | 45,008 | 43,939 | 42,936 | 42,801 | -0.3% | 0.3% |

Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

Public University Credentials

| State Universities | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 1 Year Chg | 5 Year Chg |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|------------|
| Emporia State University | 1,461 | 1,454 | 1,567 | 1,634 | 1,811 | 1,963 | 8.4% | 34.4% |
| Fort Hays State University | 3,419 | 3,874 | 3,796 | 3,941 | 4,286 | 3,925 | -8.4% | 14.8% |
| Kansas State University | 5,353 | 5,359 | 5,363 | 5,500 | 5,228 | 5,142 | -1.6% | -3.9% |
| Pittsburg State University | 1,713 | 1,622 | 1,566 | 1,699 | 1,765 | 1,773 | 0.5% | 3.5% |
| University of Kansas | 5,909 | 6,037 | 6,093 | 6,059 | 5,965 | 5,803 | -2.7% | -1.8% |
| University of Kansas Medical Center | 738 | 772 | 829 | 864 | 850 | 857 | 0.8% | 16.1% |
| Wichita State University | 3,050 | 3,116 | 3,083 | 3,222 | 3,435 | 3,318 | -3.4% | 8.8% |
| Total | 21,643 | 22,234 | 22,297 | 22,919 | 23,340 | 22,781 | -2.4% | 5.3% |
| Washburn University | 1,423 | 1,381 | 1,435 | 1,458 | 1,407 | 1,333 | -5.3% | -6.3% |

Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

Community and Technical College Credentials

| Community Colleges | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 1 Year Chg | 5 Year Chg |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Allen Community College | 438 | 417 | 511 | 396 | 373 | 319 | -14.5% | -27.2% |
| Barton Community College | 869 | 902 | 914 | 922 | 938 | 910 | -3.0% | 4.7% |
| Butler Community College | 1,436 | 1,496 | 1,513 | 1,446 | 1,408 | 1,370 | -2.7% | -4.6% |
| Cloud County Community College | 614 | 557 | 498 | 467 | 447 | 471 | 5.4% | -23.3% |
| Coffeyville Community College | 499 | 465 | 463 | 402 | 348 | 335 | -3.7% | -32.9% |
| Colby Community College | 359 | 401 | 383 | 381 | 322 | 385 | 19.6% | 7.2% |
| Cowley Community College | 654 | 666 | 816 | 804 | 820 | 784 | -4.4% | 19.9% |
| Dodge City Community College | 397 | 418 | 351 | 371 | 316 | 361 | 14.2% | -9.1% |
| Fort Scott Community College | 548 | 579 | 585 | 562 | 440 | 425 | -3.4% | -22.4% |
| Garden City Community College | 474 | 552 | 613 | 626 | 584 | 649 | 11.1% | 36.9% |
| Highland Community College | 576 | 686 | 695 | 609 | 617 | 601 | -2.6% | 4.3% |
| Hutchinson Community College | 1,678 | 1,632 | 1,732 | 1,662 | 1,502 | 1,588 | 5.7% | -5.4% |
| Independence Community College | 186 | 150 | 232 | 166 | 204 | 192 | -5.9% | 3.2% |
| Johnson County Community College | 3,027 | 3,066 | 3,359 | 3,006 | 2,679 | 2,932 | 9.4% | -3.1% |
| Kansas City Kansas Community College | 1,243 | 1,267 | 1,288 | 1,135 | 1,081 | 1,135 | 5.0% | -8.7% |
| Labette Community College | 338 | 356 | 391 | 375 | 319 | 342 | 7.2% | 1.2% |
| Neosho County Community College | 806 | 901 | 820 | 744 | 806 | 776 | -3.7% | -3.7% |
| Pratt Community College | 305 | 379 | 331 | 307 | 352 | 297 | -15.6% | -2.6% |
| Seward County Community College | 527 | 566 | 513 | 519 | 409 | 410 | 0.2% | -22.2% |
| Total | 14,974 | 15,456 | 16,008 | 14,900 | 13,965 | 14,282 | 2.3% | -4.6% |
| Technical Colleges | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 1 Year Chg | 5 Year Chg |
| Flint Hills Technical College | 435 | 376 | 403 | 403 | 334 | 377 | 12.9% | -13.3% |
| Manhattan Area Technical College | 431 | 396 | 386 | 345 | 354 | 384 | 8.5% | -10.9% |
| North Central Kansas Technical College | 470 | 441 | 425 | 439 | 411 | 391 | -4.9% | -16.8% |
| Northwest Kansas Technical College | 309 | 357 | 346 | 328 | 393 | 384 | -2.3% | 24.3% |
| Salina Area Technical College | 434 | 421 | 443 | 425 | 409 | 432 | 5.6% | -0.5% |
| Washburn Institute of Technology | 1,167 | 1,115 | 1,238 | 933 | 899 | 761 | -15.4% | -34.8% |
| Wichita State University Campus of Applied Sciences and Technology | 1,408 | 1,657 | 2,027 | 1,789 | 1,424 | 1,676 | 17.7% | 19.0% |
| Total | 4,654 | 4,763 | 5,268 | 4,662 | 4,224 | 4,405 | 4.3% | -5.4% |

Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

For more information on degrees and certificates awarded by public postsecondary institutions, please visit stats.kansasregents.org or kansasregents.org/BuildingaFuture.

Promising Practices To Improve Success

In 2022, the National Institute for Student Success (NISS) developed playbooks for each state university to help them close gaps for historically underserved populations. State universities are in the process of implementing those playbooks. Current efforts include centralized, professional advising, training and enhanced technology resources.

The launch of the Kansas Micro-Internship program gave students an opportunity to gain real work experience on projects for Kansas employers. This will help students build their resumes and enter the workforce after graduation better prepared to find a job and succeed immediately.

The Board established a taskforce to review the student health centers at state universities. The taskforce completed its work in 2022 and made recommendations concerning best practices to ensure students receive safe, quality healthcare. A follow-up taskforce is currently reviewing student athlete healthcare delivery at state universities.

Additionally, the Regents successfully advocated for the use of funding to support campus food pantries that serve food-insecure students.

Supporting Kansas Businesses

The first area of focus in *Building a Future's* Business pillar is the development of a talent pipeline. This area emphasizes the crucial role of Kansas colleges and universities in developing a workforce that meets the demands of employers and the state's economy. The second area highlights the unique capabilities for innovation that the system can leverage in support of industry.

Talent Pipeline

4.1 Enrollment and Graduates in Programs Leading to High Demand, Sustaining Wage Jobs

In January 2021, institutions selected programs that lead to jobs in fields important to the state economy and local employers. Each institution will seek to increase enrollment and the number of graduates from each of these programs in order to better meet the needs of businesses.

Commonly selected fields of study include those leading to healthcare professions and information technology careers.

4.2 Special Initiatives

University Engineering Initiative

In 2012, the Legislature recognized the competitive need for an increase in the number of engineering graduates in Kansas and committed an initial investment of \$105 million during the first 10 years of the initiative to ensure engineering industry partners find the new talent, designs and techniques needed to fuel economic growth and business success in Kansas. The participating universities matched the state investment, bringing the total investment in the initiative to \$210 million. In 2021, the Legislature and Governor extended the initiative for an additional 10 years.

The participating universities first surpassed their 2021 target goal of 1,365 annual undergraduate engineering degrees in Academic Year 2018.

| Institution | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Kansas State University | 480 | 471 | 529 | 498 | 494 | 609 | 694 | 690 | 787 | 674 | 635 |
| University of Kansas | 335 | 338 | 367 | 400 | 496 | 435 | 526 | 464 | 534 | 515 | 480 |
| Wichita State University | 214 | 208 | 238 | 267 | 292 | 304 | 345 | 342 | 377 | 417 | 383 |
| Total | 1,029 | 1,017 | 1,134 | 1,165 | 1,285 | 1,348 | 1,565 | 1,496 | 1,698 | 1,606 | 1,498 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

Excel in CTE

In 2012, the Legislature enacted the Excel in Career Technical Education program to provide state-financed college tuition for high school students in postsecondary technical education courses. The success of this program has far exceeded expectations with participation more than tripling during the time it has been in operation.

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Participating Headcount | 3,870 | 6,101 | 8,440 | 10,275 | 10,023 | 10,600 | 11,690 | 13,675 | 13,934 | 12,529 | 13,712 |
| College Credit Hours Generated | 28,161 | 44,087 | 62,195 | 76,756 | 79,488 | 85,150 | 92,092 | 105,084 | 109,226 | 98,681 | 105,510 |
| Credentials Earned | 548 | 711 | 1,419 | 1,682 | 1,224 | 1,459 | 1,420 | 1,806 | 1,631 | 1,736 | 1,656 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection; KSDE Credential Production

Nursing Initiative

The Kansas Nursing Initiative was developed to address the growing nursing shortage in the state, providing needed resources to nursing education programs to enable them to increase their capacity to instruct additional nursing students. Today, subject to annual appropriation from the Kansas Legislature, approximately \$1.8 million is available to both public and privately-funded educational institutions with registered nursing programs. Grant funds are used for faculty development and nursing lab supplies with the goal of improving program quality and student success.

In its first decade, the Nursing Initiative admitted 3,751 additional nursing students, 187 percent above its goal. It also helped graduate an additional 2,865 nursing students.

Innovation

5.1 Research Funding and Industry Sponsored Research

The Kansas public higher education system is unique in the state for the quality and breadth of research it provides. The three research universities have increased their total research and development funding by a combined \$224.4 million in the past five years. Federal funding has accounted for the largest total dollar increase, but business-supported research has experienced the largest proportional increase, more than doubling from 2016 to 2021.

| | 2016 | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Federal R&D Dollars | Business R&D Dollars | Other R&D Dollars | Total R&D Dollars |
| University of Kansas | \$ 140,002,000 | \$ 14,341,000 | \$ 143,590,000 | \$ 297,933,000 |
| Kansas State University | \$ 71,224,000 | \$ 4,823,000 | \$ 117,207,000 | \$ 193,254,000 |
| Wichita State University | \$ 10,442,000 | \$ 33,193,000 | \$ 22,295,000 | \$ 65,930,000 |
| Research Universities | \$ 221,668,000 | \$ 52,357,000 | \$ 283,092,000 | \$ 557,117,000 |
| | 2021 | | | |
| | Federal R&D Dollars | Business R&D Dollars | Other R&D Dollars | Total R&D Dollars |
| University of Kansas | \$ 187,249,000 | \$ 27,517,000 | \$ 170,871,000 | \$ 385,637,000 |
| Kansas State University | \$ 77,779,000 | \$ 6,671,000 | \$ 119,396,000 | \$ 203,846,000 |
| Wichita State University | \$ 77,427,000 | \$ 86,621,000 | \$ 27,994,000 | \$ 192,042,000 |
| Research Universities | \$ 342,455,000 | \$ 120,809,000 | \$ 318,261,000 | \$ 781,525,000 |
| | 5-Year Trend | | | |
| | Change in Federal R&D Dollars | Change in Business R&D Dollars | Change in Other R&D Dollars | Change in Total R&D Dollars |
| University of Kansas | \$ 47,247,000 | \$ 13,176,000 | \$ 27,281,000 | \$ 87,704,000 |
| Kansas State University | \$ 6,555,000 | \$ 1,848,000 | \$ 2,189,000 | \$ 10,592,000 |
| Wichita State University | \$ 66,985,000 | \$ 53,428,000 | \$ 5,699,000 | \$ 126,112,000 |
| Research Universities | \$ 120,787,000 | \$ 68,452,000 | \$ 35,169,000 | \$ 224,408,000 |

Source: Higher Education Research and Development (HERD) Survey, FY 2016-2021

For more information about research funding, please visit kansasregents.org/BuildingaFuture.

Advancing Economic Prosperity

Through the economic prosperity pillar, the Kansas public higher education system has made a commitment to engage in intentional economic development activities that bring new jobs and capital investment into Kansas. Each university is focusing on a mix of its existing strengths and emerging capabilities that together uniquely position the higher education system to partner with business and industry to create jobs and grow the economy.

The Regents made the adoption of intentional job creation and direct investment objectives a Board goal. The public universities in the system have formed a working group to develop five- and 10-year goals in these categories linked to their areas of expertise and built upon successful models for creating economic growth in the state.

University Core Strengths



Cybersecurity



Medical Research



Food & Ag
Systems



Health



Biosecurity



Aviation &
Advanced
Manufacturing



Polymers and
Advanced Materials



Small Business
Development

The three research universities have developed plans to engage in intentional economic development activities that will **create 10,500 jobs and bring \$6 billion in investment to Kansas** during the next decade.

Capital Renewal

State universities maintain a substantial portfolio of buildings. These facilities provide the physical environment to fulfill the institutional missions, help with recruitment and retainment of students, faculty and staff, perform innovative research, inspire ongoing participation of alumni and donors, and create a sense of community.

The estimated deferred maintenance costs for systemwide mission critical facilities in 2020 was \$1.265 billion. The Educational Building Fund (EBF), which was first established by the Legislature in 1941, is the primary source of state funds for building projects at the Regents universities. By Board practice, it has been dedicated to rehabilitation and repair. In Fiscal Year 2022, the EBF provided state universities with \$44 million, or less than a third of the needed annual investment.

The Regents' capital renewal initiative is a proactive, bold step to revitalize campus facilities and address deferred maintenance. Highlights of the initiative include the following:

- A Maintenance Assessment for all mission critical buildings starting in Fiscal Year 2023 at 0.25 percent of replacement value, which will ramp up to 2.0 percent by Fiscal Year 2027
- Robust and consistent reporting of building inventory
- Maintenance funding for new and existing facilities will be simplified at each state university
- For proposed new facilities, state universities will develop a structured and detailed plan to demonstrate how maintenance over the life of the building will be financed
- Prioritizing top projects for strategic improvement
- Razing obsolete buildings and campus right-sizing will be incentivized

The Board is developing a dashboard to monitor the state of campus facilities and deferred maintenance on each state university campus.

Notes